

MOTIVATION AND AIM

- **Frequency of floods:** Global warming has tremendously increased the frequency of floods across the globe.
- **Huge losses:** In 2021, floods contributed to losses of around 90 billion USD.
- **Lack of environment understanding:** The flood destroys the road network and limits the use of standard maps such as Google Maps and Open Street Maps.
- **Aim:** To develop a robotic mapping platform that provides traversability information of the destructed environment due to floods.

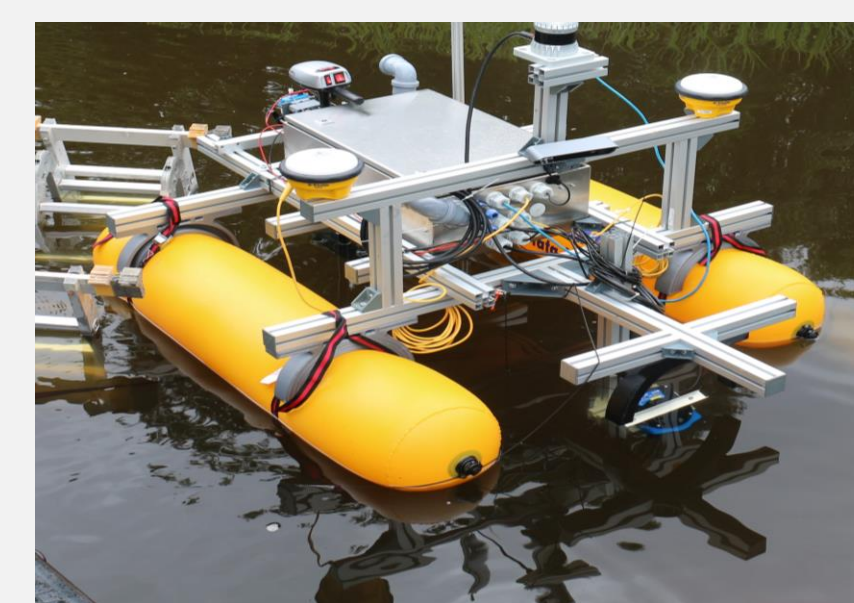
CHALLENGES

- **Randomness:** The flood brings massive random and unstructured debris, including fallen trees or destroyed bridges.
- **Highly turbid water:** The significant amount of sand particles in flood water makes it opaque and limits underwater understanding.
- **Variable depth:** The extremely shallow and variable waterbed depth threatens boat safety.
- **Scarcity of datasets:** Data collection is dangerous and often prohibited in a flooded environment, resulting in limited relevant datasets.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Water depth detection:** The sonar image's boundary between no return and seabed zone may provide accurate water depth.
- **System reconfiguration:** The parametric modular design of the system provides easy reconfiguration of the system in any other boat.
- **Multimodal information:** The underwater footprint of an obstacle may increase the detection accuracy over the surface.
- **Big dataset and realistic simulation:** In addition to a vast multi-sensor dataset from natural lakes, a realistic simulation in UNREAL Engine provides rigorous and robust testing of complex environments.

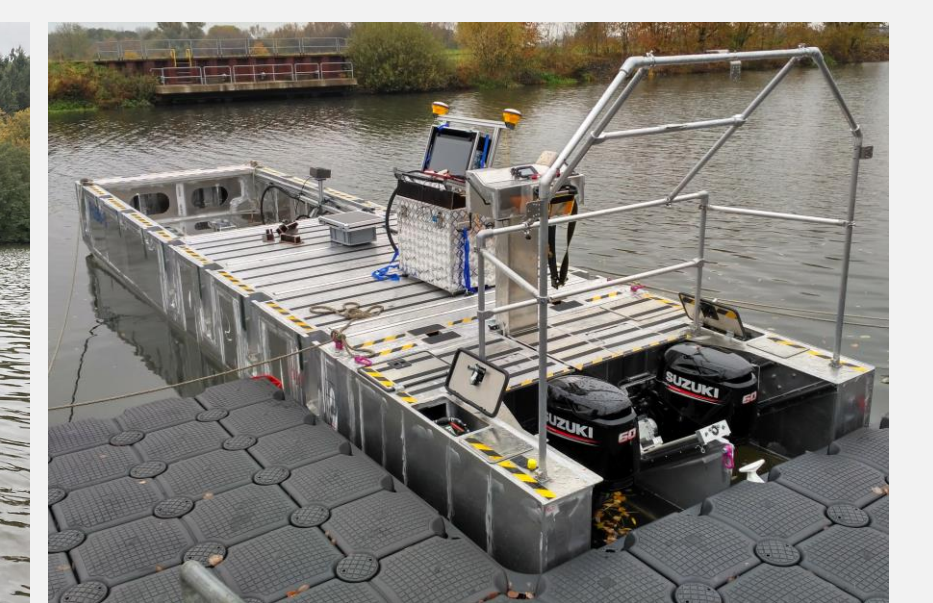
TEST PLATFORMS



Astrider



Basilisk



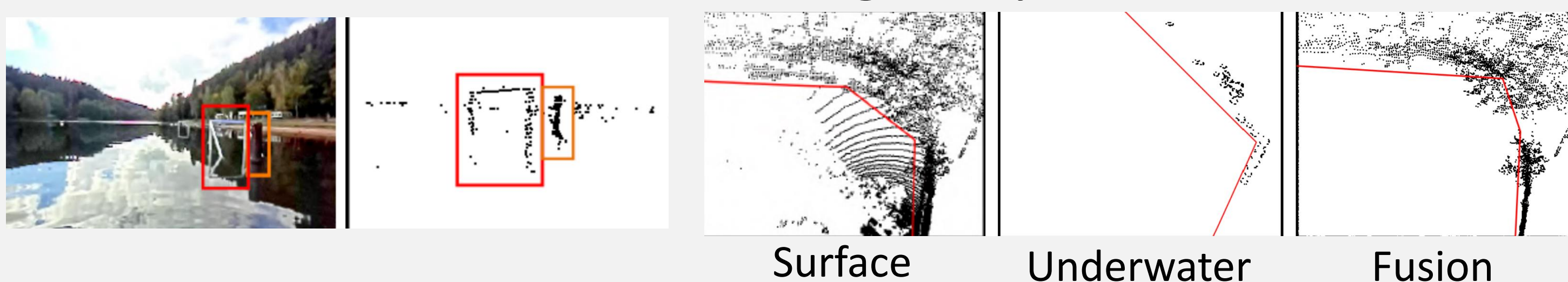
Ponton

SENSORS

Trimble GNSS, Ouster OS0-128, ZED2i Stereo Camera, Gemini 720ik

SURFACE WATER TRAVERSABILITY

LiDAR does not detect the water but detects the floating leaves, which can be safe to navigate by boat.



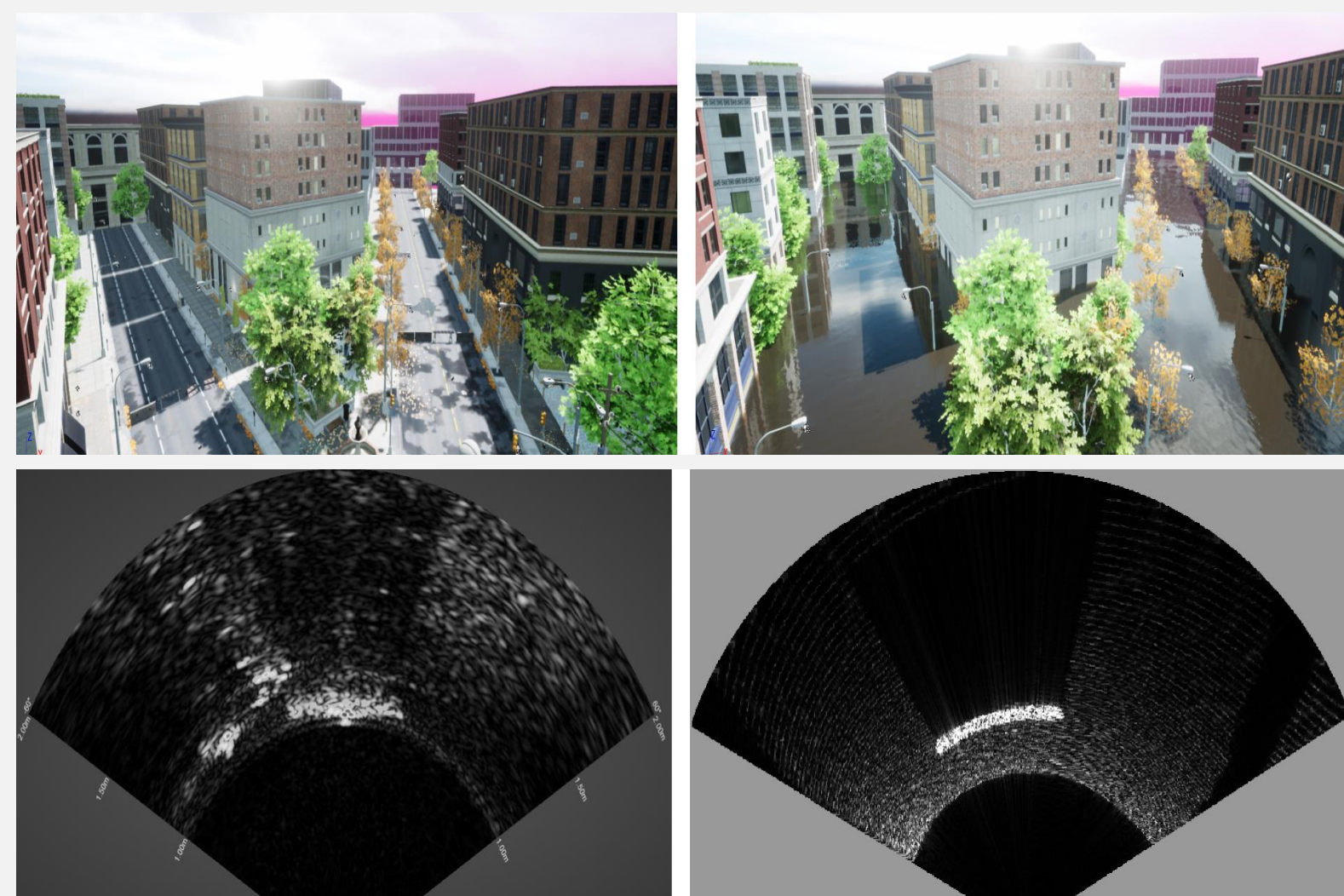
Surface Underwater Fusion

$$P_{ptx} = \begin{cases} P_{ptx}^L, & \text{if } h^L \geq C_h \\ \max(P_{ptx}^L, \frac{h^L}{C_h}, P_{ptx}^S, d^S), & \text{else if } C_h > h^L > 0 \\ P_{ptx}^S, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Probability of each fused point

Unreal Simulation

- Due to limited flooded environment data, a realistic simulation is presented that may help in rigorous testing.
- Waves may affect the sonar data.



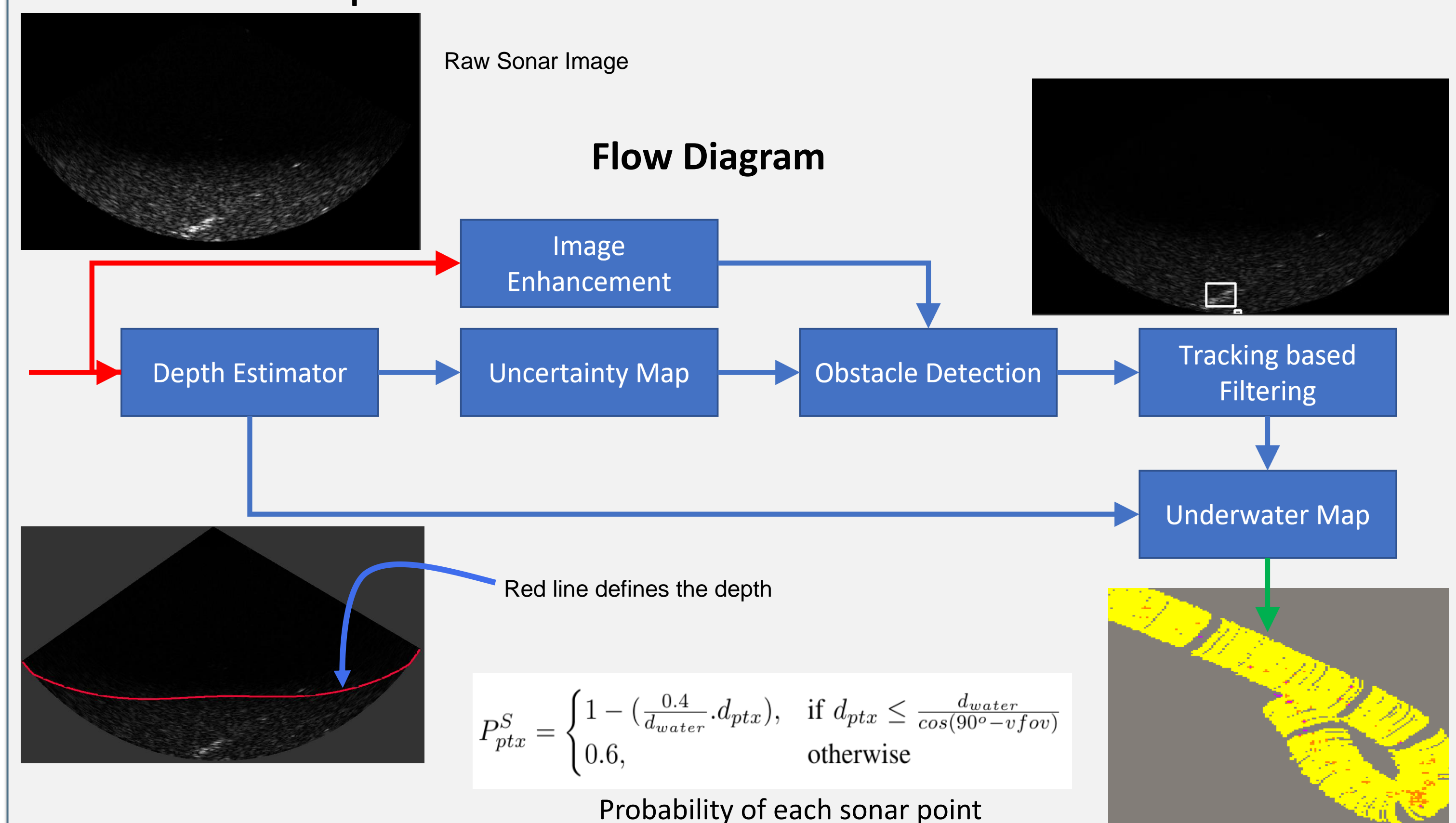
Real Sonar

Simulated Sonar

UNDERWATER TRAVERSABILITY

Challenges in sonar images:

- The waterbed reverberations generate speckle noise and intensity patterns, reducing the signal-to-noise ratio.
- 2.5D Sonar image provides uncertain object dimensions and no depth information.



REFERENCES

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- [2] Choi, W., Olson, D., Davis, D., Zhang, M., Racson, A., Bingham, B. S., ... & Herman, J. Physics-based modelling and simulation of Multibeam Echosounder perception for Autonomous Underwater Manipulation. Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 279. 10.3389/frobt.2021.706646
- [3] Meckel, D., Keen, H., Heupel, C., Berns, K. (2022). Transferring off-road control concepts to watercraft used in flooded areas. In: Berns, K., Dressler, K., Kalmar, R., Stephan, N., Teutsch, R., Thul, M. (eds) Commercial Vehicle Technology 2022. ICVTS 2022. Proceedings. Springer Vieweg, Wiesbaden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-40783-4_9
- [4] H. Keen, K. Berns. (2023). Safe Traversability in Underwater Turbid Environment Using Forward-looking Multibeam Sonar. 2021 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS 2023) (Submitted)